

January 28, 1985, terminates prior to the termination of the Agreement, and the functions of the Panel are assumed by the "Yukon River Salmon Commission" referenced in the Agreement, the provisions of this title which apply to the Panel shall thereafter apply to the Yukon River Salmon Commission, and the other provisions of this title shall remain in effect.

SEC. 709. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

(a) Panel members and alternate Panel members who are not State or Federal employees shall receive compensation at the daily rate of GS-15 of the General Schedule when engaged in the actual performance of duties.

(b) Travel and other necessary expenses shall be paid for all Panel members, alternate Panel members, United States members of the Joint Technical Committee, and members of the Advisory Committee when engaged in the actual performance of duties.

(c) Except for officials of the United States Government, individuals described in subsection (b) shall not be considered to be Federal employees while engaged in the actual performance of duties, except for the purposes of injury compensation or tort claims liability as provided in chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, and chapter 71 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 710. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the Agreement and this title including—

(1) necessary travel expenses of Panel members, alternate Panel members, United States members of the Joint Technical Committee, and members of the Advisory Committee in accordance with Federal Travel Regulations and sections 5701, 5702, 5704 through 5708, and 5731 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the United States share of the joint expenses of the Panel and the Joint Technical Committee, provided that Panel members and alternate Panel members shall not, with respect to commitments concerning the United States share of the joint expenses, be subject to section 262(b) of title 22, United States Code, insofar as it limits the authority of United States representatives to international organizations with respect to such commitments;

(3) not more than \$3,000,000 for each fiscal year to the Department of the Interior and to the Department of Commerce for survey, restoration, and enhancement activities related to Yukon River salmon; and

(4) \$400,000 in each of fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 to be contributed to the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund and used in accordance with the Agreement.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 801. SOUTH PACIFIC TUNA AMENDMENT.

Section 9 of the South Pacific Tuna Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 973g) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(h) Notwithstanding the requirements of—

"(1) section 1 of the Act of August 26, 1983 (97 Stat. 587; 46 U.S.C. 12108);

"(2) the general permit issued on December 1, 1980, to the American Tunaboat Association under section 104(h)(1) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1374(h)(1)); and

"(3) sections 104(h)(2) and 306(a) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1374(h)(2) and 1416(a))—

any vessel documented under the laws of the United States as of the date of enactment of the Fisheries Act of 1995 for which a license has been issued under subsection (a) may fish for tuna in the Treaty Area, including those waters subject to the jurisdiction of the

United States in accordance with international law, subject to the provisions of the treaty and this Act, provided that no such vessel fishing in the Treaty Area intentionally deploys a purse seine net to encircle any dolphin or other marine mammal in the course of fishing under the provisions of the Treaty or this Act."

SEC. 802. FOREIGN FISHING FOR ATLANTIC HERRING AND ATLANTIC MACKEREL.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) no allocation may be made to any foreign nation or vessel under section 201 of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) in any fishery for which there is not a fishery management plan implemented in accordance with that Act; and

(2) the Secretary of Commerce may not approve the portion of any permit application submitted under section 204(b) of the Act which proposes fishing by a foreign vessel for Atlantic mackerel or Atlantic herring unless—

(A) the appropriate regional fishery management council recommends under section 204(b)(5) of that Act that the Secretary approve such fishing; and

(B) the Secretary of Commerce includes in the permit any conditions or restrictions recommended by the appropriate regional fishery management council with respect to such fishing.

THE ANAKTUVUK PASS LAND EXCHANGE AND WILDERNESS REDESIGNATION ACT OF 1995

MURKOSWIKI (AND BREAUX) AMENDMENT NO. 1489

Mr. DOLE (for Mr. MURKOWSKI, for himself, and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 400) to provide for the exchange of lands within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 12 of the reported measure, beginning on line 13, delete all of Title II and insert in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE II—ALASKA PENINSULA SUBSURFACE CONSOLIDATION

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term agency—

(A) means—

(i) any instrumentality of the United States; and

(ii) any Government corporation (as defined in section 9101(1) of title 31 United States Code); and

(B) includes any element of an agency.

(2) ALASKA NATIVE CORPORATION.—The term "Alaska Native Corporation" has the same meaning as is provided for "Native Corporation" in section 3(m) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602(m)).

(3) FEDERAL LANDS OR INTEREST THEREIN.—The term "Federal lands or interests therein" means any lands or properties owned by the United States (i) which are administered by the Secretary, or (ii) which are subject to a lease to third parties, or (iii) which have been made available to the Secretary for exchange under this section through the concurrence of the director of the agency administering such lands or properties; provided, however, excluded from such lands shall be those lands which are within an existing conservation system unit as defined in section 102(4) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3102(4)), and

those lands the mineral interest for which are currently under mineral lease.

(4) KONIAG.—The term "Koniag" means Koniag, Incorporated, which is a Regional Corporation.

(5) REGIONAL CORPORATION.—The term "Regional Corporation" has the same meaning as is provided in section 3(g) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602(g)).

(6) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) SELECTION RIGHTS.—The term "selection rights" means those rights granted to Koniag, pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 12, and section 14(h)(8), of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1611 and 1613(h)(8)), to receive title to the oil and gas rights and other interests in the subsurface estate of the approximately 275,000 acres of public lands in the State of Alaska identified as "Koniag Selections" on the map entitled "Koniag Interest Lands, Alaska Peninsula," dated May 1989.

SEC. 202. VALUATION OF KONIAG SELECTION RIGHTS.

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) hereof, the Secretary shall value the selection rights which Koniag possesses within the boundaries of Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge.

(b) VALUE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the selection rights shall be equal to the fair market value of—

(A) the oil and gas interests in the lands or interests in lands that are the subject of the selection rights; and

(B) in the case of the lands or interests in lands for which Koniag is to receive the entire subsurface estate, the subsurface estate of the lands or interests in lands that are the subject of the selection rights.

(2) APPRAISAL.—

(A) SELECTION OF APPRAISER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and Koniag shall meet to select a qualified appraiser to conduct an appraisal of the selection rights. Subject to clause (ii), the appraiser shall be selected by the mutual agreement of the Secretary and Koniag.

(ii) FAILURE TO AGREE.—If the Secretary and Koniag fail to agree on an appraiser by the date that is 60 days after the date of the initial meeting referred to in clause (i), the Secretary and Koniag shall, by the date that is not later than 90 days after the date of the initial meeting, each designate an appraiser who is qualified to perform the appraisal. The 2 appraisers so identified shall select a third qualified appraiser who shall perform the appraisal.

(B) STANDARDS AND METHODOLOGY.—The appraisal shall be conducted in conformity with the standards of the Appraisal Foundation (as defined in section 1121(9) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 3350(9))).

(C) SUBMISSION OF APPRAISAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the selection of an appraiser pursuant to subparagraph (A), the appraiser shall submit to the Secretary and to Koniag a written appraisal report specifying the value of the selection rights and the methodology used to arrive at the value.

(3) DETERMINATION OF VALUE.—

(A) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the receipt of the appraisal report under paragraph (2)(C), the Secretary shall determine the value of the selection rights and shall notify Koniag of the determination.

(B) ALTERNATIVE DETERMINATION OF VALUE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), if Koniag does not agree with the value determined by the Secretary under subparagraph (A), the procedures specified in section 206(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)) shall be used to establish the value.

(ii) AVERAGE VALUE LIMITATION.—The average value per acre of the selection rights shall not be less than the value utilizing the risk adjusted discount cash flow methodology, but in no event may exceed \$300.

SEC. 203. KONIAG EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) The Secretary shall enter into negotiations for an agreement or agreements to exchange Federal lands or interests therein which are in the State of Alaska for the selection rights.

(2) If the value of the federal property to be exchanged is less than the value of the selection rights established in Section 202, and if such federal property to be exchanged is not generating receipts to the federal government in excess of one million dollars per year, than the Secretary may exchange the federal property for that portion of the selection rights having a value equal to that of the federal property. The remaining selection rights shall remain available for additional exchanges.

(3) For the purposes of any exchange to be consummated under this Title II, if less than all of the selection rights are being exchanged, then the value of the selection rights being exchanged shall be equal to the number of acres of selection rights being exchanged multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the value of all the selection rights as determined pursuant to Section 202 hereof and the denominator of which is the total number of acres of selection rights.

(b) ADDITIONAL EXCHANGES.—If, after ten years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary has been unable to conclude such exchanges as may be required to acquire all of the selection rights, he shall conclude exchanges for the remaining selection rights for such federal property as may be identified by Koniag, which property is available for transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary under any provision of law and which property, at the time of the proposed transfer to Koniag is not generating receipts to the federal government in excess of one million dollars per year. The Secretary shall keep Koniag advised in a timely manner as to which properties may be available for such transfer. Upon receipt of such identification by Koniag, the Secretary shall request in a timely manner the transfer of such identified property to the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Such property shall not be subject to the geographic limitations of section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and may be retained by the Secretary solely for the purposes of transferring it to Koniag to complete the exchange. Should the value of the property so identified by Koniag be in excess of the value of the remaining selection rights, then Koniag shall have the option of (i) declining to proceed with the exchange and identifying other property or (ii) paying the difference in value between the property rights.

(c) REVENUES.—Any property received by Koniag in an exchange entered into pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be deemed to be an interest in the subsurface for purposes of section 7(i) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.*); provided, however, should Koniag make a payment to equalize the value in any such exchange, then Koniag will be deemed to hold an undivided interest in the property

equal in value to such payment which interest shall not be subject to the provisions of section 9(j).

SEC. 204. CERTAIN CONVEYANCES.

(a) INTERESTS IN LAND.—For the purposes of section 21(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1620(e)), the receipt of consideration, including, but not limited to, lands, cash or other property, by a Native Corporation for the relinquishment to the United States of land selection rights granted to any Native Corporation under such Act shall be deemed to be an interest in land.

(b) AUTHORITY TO APPOINT AND REMOVE TRUSTEE.—In establishing a Settlement Trust under section 39 of such Act (43 U.S.C. 1629c), Koniag may delegate, in whole or part, the authority granted to Koniag under subsection (b)(2) of such section to any entity that Koniag may select without affecting the status of the trust as a Settlement Trust under such section.

TITLE III—STERLING FOREST

SECTION 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Sterling Forest Protection Act of 1995”.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Palisades Interstate Park Commission was established pursuant to a joint resolution of the 75th Congress approved in 1937 (Public Resolution No. 65; ch. 706; 50 Stat. 719), and chapter 170 of the Laws of 1937 of the State of New York and chapter 148 of the Laws of 1937 of the State of New Jersey;

(2) the Palisades Interstate Park Commission is responsible for the management of 23 parks and historic sites in New York and New Jersey, comprising over 82,000 acres;

(3) over 8,000,000 visitors annually seek outdoor recreational opportunities within the Palisades Park System;

(4) Sterling Forest is a biologically diverse open space on the New Jersey border comprising approximately 17,500 acres, and is a highly significant watershed area for the State of New Jersey, providing the source for clean drinking water for 25 percent of the State;

(5) Sterling Forest is an important outdoor recreational asset in the northeastern United States, within the most densely populated metropolitan region in the Nation;

(6) Sterling Forest supports a mixture of hardwood forests, wetlands, lakes, glaciated valleys, is strategically located on a wildlife migratory route, and provides important habitat for 27 rare or endangered species;

(7) the protection of Sterling Forest would greatly enhance the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, a portion of which passes through Sterling Forest, and would provide for enhanced recreational opportunities through the protection of lands which are an integral element of the trail and which would protect important trail viewsheds;

(8) stewardship and management costs for units of the Palisades Park System are paid for by the States of New York and New Jersey; thus, the protection of Sterling Forest through the Palisades Interstate Park Commission will involve a minimum of Federal funds;

(9) given the nationally significant watershed, outdoor recreational, and wildlife qualities of Sterling Forest, the demand for open space in the northeastern United States, and the lack of open space in the densely populated tri-state region, there is a clear Federal interest in acquiring the Sterling forest for permanent protection of the watershed, outdoor recreational resources, flora and fauna, and open space; and

(10) such an acquisition would represent a cost effective investment, as compared with the costs that would be incurred to protect

drinking water for the region should the Sterling Forest be developed.

SEC. 303. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Title are—

(1) to establish the Sterling Forest Reserve in the State of New York to protect the significant watershed, wildlife, and recreational resources within the New York-New Jersey highlands region;

(2) to authorize Federal funding, through the Department of the Interior, for a portion of the acquisition costs for the Sterling Forest Reserve;

(3) to direct the Palisades Interstate Park Commission to convey to the Secretary of the Interior certain interests in lands acquired within the Reserve; and

(4) to provide for the management of the Sterling Forest Reserve by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission.

SEC. 304. DEFINITIONS.

In this Title.

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Palisades Interstate Park Commission established pursuant to Public Resolution No. 65 approved August 19, 1937 (ch. 707; 50 Stat. 719).

(2) RESERVE.—The term “Reserve” means the Sterling Forest Reserve.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 305. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STERLING FOREST RESERVE.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Upon the certification by the Commission to the Secretary that the Commission has acquired sufficient lands or interests therein to constitute a manageable unit, there is established the Sterling Forest Reserve in the State of New York.

(b) MAP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Reserve shall consist of lands and interests therein acquired by the Commission with the approximately 17,500 acres of lands as generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, Sterling Forest Reserve”, numbered SFR-60,001 and dated July 1, 1994.

(2) AVAILABILITY FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Commission and the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Subject to subsection (d), the Secretary shall transfer to the Commission such funds as are appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within the Reserve.

(d) CONDITIONS OF FUNDING.—

(1) AGREEMENT BY THE COMMISSION.—Prior to the receipt of any Federal funds authorized by this Act, the Commission shall agree to the following:

(A) CONVEYANCE OF LANDS IN EVENT OF FAILURE TO MANAGE.—If the Commission fails to manage the lands acquired within the Reserve in a manner that is consistent with this title, the Commission shall convey fee title to such lands to the United States, and the agreement stated in this subparagraph shall be recorded at the time of purchase of all lands acquired within the Reserve.

(B) CONSENT OF OWNERS.—No lands or interest in land may be acquired with any Federal funds authorized or transferred pursuant to this title except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

(C) INABILITY TO ACQUIRE LANDS.—If the Commission is unable to acquire all of the lands within the Reserve, to the extent Federal funds are utilized pursuant to this title, the Commission shall acquire all or a portion of the lands identified as “National Park Service Wilderness Easement Lands” and “National Park Service Conservation Easement Lands” on the map described in section 305(b) before proceeding with the acquisition of any other lands within the Reserve.

(D) CONVEYANCE OF EASEMENT.—Within 30 days after acquiring any of the lands identified as "National Park Service Wilderness Easement Lands" 29 and "National Park Service Conservation Easement Lands" on the map described in section 305(b), the Commission shall convey to the United States—

(i) conservation easements on the lands described as "National Park Service Wilderness Easement Lands" on the map described in section 305(b), which easements shall provide that the lands shall be managed to protect their wilderness character; and

(ii) conservation easements on the lands described as "National Park Service Conservation Easement Lands" on the map described in section 305(b), which easements shall restrict and limit development and use of the property to that development and use that is—

(I) compatible with the protection of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail; and

(II) consistent with the general management plan prepared pursuant to section 306(b).

(2) MATCHING FUNDS.—Funds may be transferred to the Commission only to the extent that they are matched from funds contributed by non-Federal sources.

SEC. 306. MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall manage the lands acquired within the Reserve in a manner that is consistent with the Commission's authorities and with the purposes of this title.

(b) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall prepare a general management plan for the Reserve and submit the plan to the Secretary for approval.

SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title, to remain available until expended.

(b) LAND ACQUISITION.—Of amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary may transfer to the Commission not more than \$17,500,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land within the Reserve.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, June 30, 1995, at 10:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATIONS TO DANNY McDONNALL

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate Danny McDonnall of Lamar, CO, for winning a \$10,000 Discover Card Tribute Award scholarship. The scholarship, sponsored by Discover Card Services, Inc., in cooperation with the American Association of School Administrators, are awarded to outstanding high school juniors in the United States.

Danny attends Lamar High School and is 1 of the 9 national winners se-

lected from over 10,000 nominations nationwide. His academic achievement recently earned him his school's Most Outstanding Sophomore Boy Award. However, the scholarship program recognizes that not every student's accomplishments can be measured in grade points alone. Achievements in community service, leadership, special talents, unique endeavors, and obstacles overcome are also considered.

Danny is an active member in several student organizations and is an accomplished vocalist. He has performed in three school musicals, with an honor choir and with the National 4-H Choir. He created a Wildlife Club for young people and coordinated a shooting sports safety day attended by more than 60 local sportsmen.

But most impressive is Danny's fight against Ewing's sarcoma. His recovery inspired him to present an hour long wildlife program to 450 cancer patients in Denver's Children's Hospital and to develop a newsletter and games which he regularly sends to hospitalized children. In addition, he conducted a 3-year science project centered on treatments for chemotherapy-induced mouth sores. Danny intends to study biology in college, and hopes to become a dentist.

Thank you Discover Card Services, Inc., for making a strong commitment to helping our young people reach their dreams and be better prepared for the challenges of tomorrow. Congratulations, once again, to Danny McDonnall. We can all learn from his superb leadership and fortitude.●

AN IMPORTANT STEP FOR DEMOCRACY IN HAITI

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last Sunday, the Republic of Haiti held parliamentary and local elections. These were the first elections in Haiti since the United States forced Raoul Cedras and his henchmen to abandon power and allow the return of democratically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide last fall.

These elections were the first test of President Aristide's commitment to establish real democracy in Haiti, and they were watched closely by the international community.

Mr. President, the elections were far from perfect. The selection of candidates leading up to the election was not as open, well-organized, and impartial as many of us would have liked. Some voting stations opened late. Some station workers were not paid their promised salaries and did not execute their responsibilities conscientiously. Some voters were not given full privacy in voting and there were some reports of voter intimidation. Some ballots were lost or miscounted.

These irregularities were unfortunate, although given Haiti's tragic history, not unexpected. But the fact that these elections were imperfect in no way confirms, as some would suggest, that President Aristide and his government are insincere in their expressions

of commitment to true democracy, or that the administration's policy there has failed. Far from it.

Let us be realistic. Haiti is the poorest country in this hemisphere. So many people are illiterate that the ballots had to carry symbols to identify the different parties. Many villages cannot be reached by road at all. The only highway across the country is literally impassible except by 4-wheel-drive. Most of the people have had no experience at all with democracy and have only the vaguest notion of what it means and how it should work.

In a country like Haiti today, the conduct of elections cannot possibly be perfect. Some mistakes and malpractice are inevitable.

But one must start somewhere, and the fact that these elections were held at all is an important achievement. Even more important, indeed historic, is that fact that there was practically no violence. We should remember past elections in that country, where the Government and its armed thugs intimidated, beat, and murdered in cold blood people waiting in line to vote.

The real question, Mr. President, is whether the Haitian people are satisfied. My perception is that the vast majority of the Haitian people feel that they took an important step forward with this election, and one more step away from the atrocities of the past. We owe it to those people now to help them get to work on the next step.

I want to commend President Clinton, General Shalikashvili, who has been to Haiti many times over the past couple of years, Secretary Christopher and others, who had the patience and sense of history to devote the attention and effort that they have to the cause of democracy in Haiti.

In a hemisphere where the trend is decidedly in favor of elected civilian government, I do not believe the United States could ignore the brutality in Haiti. Our resolve there in support of the Haitian people's yearning for a better life, has sent a strong signal in support of democratic government throughout the hemisphere.●

NOMINATION OF DR. HENRY FOSTER TO BE SURGEON GENERAL

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, last week the Senate conducted two cloture votes on the nomination of Dr. Henry Foster to be Surgeon General of the United States. As a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, I was already on record in opposition to the nomination. However, for the benefit of my colleagues and my constituents, I wanted to once again outline my reasons for opposing Dr. Foster and why I voted against cloture.

At the outset of this nomination, I chose to reserve final judgment on Dr. Foster's qualifications to serve as Surgeon General until he had an opportunity to appear before the Labor Committee and address my concerns and